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CRC

Convention on the
Rights of the Child

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COMMITTEE ON THE RIGHTS
OF THE CHILD

RESERVATIONS, DECLARATIONS AND OBJECTIONS RELATING TO THE CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

Note by the Secretary-General

CONTENTS

Page

Introduction 1

Chapter

I. LIST OF STATES THAT HAVE SIGNED, RATIFIED OR ACCEDED TO THE CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD AS AT 31 JULY 1991 2

II. TEXTS OF DECLARATIONS, RESERVATIONS AND OBJECTIONS 7

A. Declarations and reservations 7

Afghanistan 7

Argentina 7

Australia 8

Bahamas 8

Bangladesh 8

Colombia 9

GE.91-17342/3669B

CONTENTS (continued)

Page

Czech and Slovak Federal Republic 9
Denmark 9
Djibouti 10
Ecuador 10
Egypt 10
France 10
Germany 11
Guatemala 11
Holy See 11
Indonesia 12
Ireland 13
Jordan 13
Kuwait 13
Maldives 13
Mali 13
Malta 14
Mauritania 14
Mauritius 14
Myanmar 14
Norway 15
Pakistan 15
Poland 15
Spain 16
Turkey 16
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland 16
Uruguay 16
Venezuela 17
Yugoslavia 17

B. Objections to reservations and declarations

Czech and Slovak Federal Republic 18

Index 19

INTRODUCTION

As at 31 July 1991, the Convention on the Rights of the Child had been ratified or acceded to by 93 States. In addition, 46 States had signed the Convention.

The list of States that have signed, ratified or acceded to the Convention, as well as the dates of their signature, ratification or accession, is contained in chapter I to the present document.

Chapter II contains the texts of reservations and declarations (part A) and objections to reservations and declarations (part B) made by States with respect to the Convention since its entry into force, i.e. from 2 September 1990 to 31 July 1991.

I. LIST OF STATES THAT HAVE SIGNED, RATIFIED OR ACCEDED TO THE CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD AS AT 31 JULY 1991

State	Date of signature	Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification or accession a/
Afghanistan	27 September 1990	
Albania	26 January 1990	
Algeria	26 January 1990	
Angola	14 February 1990	5 December 1990
Antigua and Barbuda	12 March 1991	
Argentina	29 June 1990	4 December 1990
Australia	22 August 1990	17 December 1990
Austria	26 January 1990	
Bahamas	30 October 1990	20 February 1991
Barbados	19 April 1990	9 October 1990
Bangladesh	26 January 1990	3 August 1990
Belgium	26 January 1990	
Belize	2 March 1990	2 May 1990
Benin	25 April 1990	3 August 1990
Bhutan	4 June 1990	1 August 1990
Bolivia	8 March 1990	26 June 1990
Brazil	26 January 1990	24 September 1990
Bulgaria	31 May 1990	3 June 1991
Burkina Faso	26 January 1990	31 August 1990
Burundi	8 May 1990	19 October 1990
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republics	26 January 1990	1 October 1990
Cameroon	25 September 1990	
Canada	28 May 1990	
Central African Republic	30 July 1990	
Chad	30 September 1990	2 October 1990
Chile	26 January 1990	13 August 1990
China	29 August 1990	
Colombia	26 January 1990	28 January 1991
Comoros	30 September 1990	

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a/ Accession.

State	Date of signature	Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification or accession a/
Costa Rica	26 January 1990	21 August 1990
Côte d'Ivoire	26 January 1990	4 February 1991
Cuba	26 January 1990	
Cyprus	5 October 1990	7 February 1991
Czeck and Slovak Federal Republic	30 September 1990	7 January 1991
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	23 August 1990	21 September 1990
Denmark	26 January 1990	11 July 1991
Djibouti	30 September 1990	6 December 1990
Dominica	26 January 1990	13 March 1991
Dominican Republic	8 August 1990	11 June 1991
Ecuador	26 January 1990	23 March 1990
Egypt	5 February 1990	6 July 1990
El Salvador	26 January 1990	10 July 1990
Ethiopia		14 May 1991 a/
Finland	26 January 1990	20 June 1991
France	26 January 1990	7 August 1990
Gabon	26 January 1990	
Gambia	5 February 1990	8 August 1990
Germany*	26 January 1990	
Ghana	29 January 1990	5 February 1990
Greece	26 January 1990	
Grenada	21 February 1990	5 November 1990
Guatemala	26 January 1990	6 June 1990

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* Through the accession of the German Democratic Republic to the Federal Republic of Germany with effect from 3 October 1990, the two German States have united to form one sovereign State. As from the date of unification, the Federal Republic of Germany will act in the United Nations under the designation "Germany". The former German Democratic Republic signed and ratified the Convention on 7 March 1990 and 2 October 1990 respectively.

State	Date of signature	Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification or accession a/
Guinea		13 July 1990 a/
Guinea Bissau	26 January 1990	20 August 1990
Guyana	30 September 1990	14 January 1991
Haiti	26 January 1990	
Holy See	20 April 1990	20 April 1990
Honduras	31 May 1990	10 August 1990
Hungary	14 March 1990	
Iceland	26 January 1990	
Indonesia	26 January 1990	5 September 1990
Ireland	30 September 1990	
Israel	3 July 1990	
Italy	26 January 1990	
Jamaica	26 January 1990	14 May 1991
Japan	21 September 1990	
Jordan	29 August 1990	24 May 1991
Kenya	26 January 1990	30 July 1990
Kuwait	7 June 1990	
Lao People's Democratic Republic		8 May 1991 a/
Lebanon	26 January 1990	14 May 1991
Lesotho	21 August 1990	
Liberia	26 April 1990	
Liechtenstein	30 September 1990	
Luxembourg	21 March 1990	
Madagascar	19 April 1990	19 March 1991
Malawi		2 January 1991 a/
Maldives	21 August 1990	11 February 1991
Mali	26 January 1990	20 September 1990
Malta	26 January 1990	30 September 1990
Mauritania	26 January 1990	16 May 1991
Mauritius		26 July 1990 a/
Mexico	26 January 1990	21 September 1990
Mongolia	26 January 1990	5 July 1990

State	Date of signature	Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification or accession a/
Morocco	26 January 1990	
Mozambique	30 September 1990	
Myanmar		15 July 1991 a/
Namibia	26 September 1990	30 September 1990
Nepal	26 January 1990	14 September 1990
Netherlands	26 January 1990	
New Zealand	1 October 1990	
Nicaragua	6 February 1990	5 October 1990
Niger	26 January 1990	30 September 1990
Nigeria	26 January 1990	19 April 1991
Norway	26 January 1990	8 January 1991
Pakistan	20 September 1990	12 November 1990
Panama	26 January 1990	12 December 1990
Papua New Guinea	30 September 1990	
Paraguay	4 April 1990	25 September 1990
Peru	26 January 1990	4 September 1990
Philippines	26 January 1990	21 August 1990
Poland	26 January 1990	7 June 1991
Portugal	26 January 1990	21 September 1990
Republic of Korea	25 September 1990	
Romania	26 January 1990	28 September 1990
Rwanda	26 January 1990	24 January 1991
Saint Kitts and Nevis	26 January 1990	24 July 1990
Saint Lucia	30 September 1990	
Samoa	30 September 1990	
Sao Tomé and Principe		14 May 1991 a/
Senegal	26 January 1990	31 July 1990
Seychelles		7 September 1990 a/
Sierra Leone	13 February 1990	18 June 1990
Spain	26 January 1990	6 December 1990
Sri Lanka	26 January 1990	12 July 1991
Sudan	24 July 1990	3 August 1990
Suriname	21 February 1990	
Swaziland	22 August 1990	

State	Date of signature	Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification or accession a/
Sweden	26 January 1990	29 June 1990
Switzerland	1 May 1991	
Syrian Arab Republic	18 September 1990	
Togo	26 January 1990	1 August 1990
Trinidad and Tobago	30 September 1990	
Tunisia	26 February 1990	
Turkey	14 September 1990	
Uganda	17 August 1990	17 August 1990
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	21 February 1990	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	26 January 1990	16 August 1990
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	19 April 1990	
United Republic of Tanzania	1 June 1990	10 June 1991
Uruguay	26 January 1990	20 November 1990
Vanuatu	30 September 1990	
Venezuela	26 January 1990	13 September 1990
Viet Nam	26 January 1990	28 February 1990
Yemen	13 February 1990	1 May 1991
Yugoslavia	26 January 1990	3 January 1991
Zaire	20 March 1990	27 September 1990
Zambia	30 September 1990	
Zimbabwe	8 March 1990	11 September 1990

II. TEXTS OF DECLARATIONS, RESERVATIONS AND OBJECTIONS

AFGHANISTAN

Upon signature

The Government of the Republic of Afghanistan reserves the right to express, upon ratifying the Convention, reservations on all provisions of the Convention that are incompatible with the laws of Islamic Shariah and the local legislation in effect.

ARGENTINA

Upon signature

Reservation

The Argentine Republic enters a reservation to subparagraphs (b), (c), (d) and (e) of article 21 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and declares that those subparagraphs shall not apply in areas within its jurisdiction because, in its view, before they can be applied a strict mechanism must exist for the legal protection of children in matters of intercountry adoption, in order to prevent trafficking in and the sale of children.

Declarations

Concerning article 1 of the Convention, the Argentine Republic declares that the article must be interpreted to the effect that a child means every human being from the moment of conception up to the age of 18.

Concerning article 38 of the Convention, the Argentine Republic declares that it would have liked the Convention categorically to prohibit the use of children in armed conflicts; such a prohibition exists in its domestic law which, by virtue of article 41 of the Convention, it shall continue to apply in this regard.

Upon ratification

Reservation

The Argentine Republic enters a reservation to subparagraphs (b), (c), (d) and (e) of article 21 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and declares that those subparagraphs shall not apply in areas within its jurisdiction because, in its view, before they can be applied a strict mechanism must exist for the legal protection of children in matters of intercountry adoption, in order to prevent trafficking in and the sale of children.

Declarations

Concerning article 1 of the Convention, the Argentine Republic declares that the article must be interpreted to the effect that a child means every human being from the moment of conception up to the age of 18.

Concerning subparagraph (f) of article 24 of the Convention, the Argentine Republic considers that questions relating to family planning are the exclusive concern of parents in accordance with ethical and moral principles and understands it to be a State obligation, under this article, to adopt measures providing guidance for parents and education for responsible parenthood.

Concerning article 38 of the Convention, the Argentine Republic declares that it would have liked the Convention categorically to prohibit the use of children in armed conflicts; such a prohibition exists in its domestic law which, by virtue of article 41 of the Convention, it shall continue to apply in this regard.

AUSTRALIA

Upon ratification

Australia accepts the general principles of article 37. In relation to the second sentence of paragraph (c), the obligation to separate children from adults in prison is accepted only to the extent that such imprisonment is considered by the responsible authorities to be feasible and consistent with the obligation that children be able to maintain contact with their families, having regard to the geography and demography of Australia. Australia, therefore, ratifies the Convention to the extent that it is unable to comply with the obligation imposed by article 37 (c).

BAHAMAS

Upon signature and confirmed upon ratification

The Government of the Commonwealth of The Bahamas upon signing the Convention reserves the right not to apply the provisions of article 2 of the said Convention in so far as those provisions relate to the conferment of citizenship upon a child having regard to the provisions of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of The Bahamas.

BANGLADESH

Upon ratification

The Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh hereby enter our reservations on article 14, paragraph 1.

Also, article 21 would apply subject to the existing laws and practices in Bangladesh.

COLOMBIA

Upon signature

The Government of Colombia considers that, while the minimum age of 15 years for taking part in armed conflicts, set forth in article 38 of the Convention, is the outcome of serious negotiations which reflect various legal, political and cultural systems in the world, it would have been preferable to fix that age at 18 years in accordance with the principles and norms prevailing in various regions and countries, Colombia among them, for which reason the Government of Colombia, for the purposes of article 38 of the Convention, shall construe the age in question to be 18 years.

Upon ratification

The Government of Colombia, pursuant to article 2, paragraph 1 (d), of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties of 23 May 1909, declares that for the purposes of article 38, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 20 November 1989, the age referred to in said paragraphs shall be understood to be 18 years, given the fact that, under Colombian law, the minimum age for recruitment into the armed forces of personnel called for military service is 18 years.

CZECH AND SLOVAK FEDERAL REPUBLIC

Upon ratification

The Government of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic interprets the provision of article 7, paragraph 1, of the Convention as follows:

In cases of irrevocable adoptions, which are based on the principle of anonymity of such adoptions, and of artificial fertilization, where the physician charged with the operation is required to ensure that the husband and wife on the one hand and the donor on the other remain unknown to each other, the non-communication of a natural parent's name or natural parents' names to the child is not in contradiction with this provision.

DENMARK

Upon ratification

Until further notice the Convention shall not apply to Greenland and the Faroe Islands.

Article 40, paragraph 2 (b) (v) shall not be binding on Denmark:

It is a fundamental principle in the Danish Administration of Justice Act that everybody shall be entitled to have any penal measures imposed on him or her by a court of first instance reviewed by a higher court. There are, however, some provisions limiting this right in certain cases, for instance verdicts returned by a jury on the question of guilt, which have not been reversed by the legally trained judges of the court.

DJIBOUTI

Upon ratification

[The Government of the Republic of Djibouti] hereby formally declares its accession to the Convention and pledges, on behalf of the Republic of Djibouti, to adhere to it conscientiously and at all times, except that it shall not consider itself bound by any provisions or articles that are incompatible with its religion and its traditional values.

ECUADOR

Upon signature

In signing the Convention on the Rights of the Child, Ecuador reaffirms the points made in the statement delivered by Ambassador José Ayala Lasso under agenda item 108 in the Third Committee of the General Assembly on 14 November 1989, particularly as concerns the interpretation to be given to article 24, in the light of the preamble of the Convention, and article 38.

Ecuador believes that the ninth preambular paragraph should be borne in mind in interpreting the Convention, especially its article 24. In the view of Ecuador, the minimum age set in article 38 is too low.

EGYPT

Upon signature and confirmed upon ratification

The Arab Republic of Egypt.

Considering that the Islamic Shariah is the fundamental source of legislation in Egyptian positive law and that, under the said Shariah, it is obligatory to provide all means of protection and care to children by diverse ways and means, not including, however, the system of adoption established in certain other bodies of positive law.

Expresses its reservation with respect to all the clauses and provisions relating to adoption in this Convention, and in particular to those parts of articles 20 and 21 of the Convention which concern adoption.

FRANCE

Upon signature and confirmed upon ratification

Declaration

The Government of the French Republic declares that this Convention, particularly article 6, cannot be interpreted as constituting any obstacle to the implementation of the provisions of French legislation relating to the voluntary interruption of pregnancy.

The Government of the Republic declares that, in the light of article 2 of the Constitution of the French Republic, article 30 is not applicable in so far as the Republic is concerned.

Reservation

The Government of the Republic construes article 40, paragraph 2 (b) (v), as establishing a general principle to which limited exceptions may be made under law. This is particularly the case for certain non-appealable offences tried by the Police Court and for offences of a criminal nature. None the less, the decisions handed down by the final court of jurisdiction may be appealed before the Court of Cassation, which shall rule on the legality of the decision taken.

GERMANY

Upon signature

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany reserves the right to make, upon ratification, such declarations as it considers necessary, especially with regard to the interpretation of articles 9, 10, 18 and 22*.

GUATEMALA

Upon signature

The State of Guatemala is signing this Convention out of a humanitarian desire to strengthen the ideals on which the Convention is based, and because it is an instrument which seeks to institutionalize, at the global level, specific norms for the protection of children, who, not being legally of age, must be under the guardianship of the family, society and the State.

With reference to article 1 of the Convention, and with the aim of giving legal definition to its signing of the Convention, the Government of Guatemala declares that article 3 of its Political Constitution establishes that: "the State guarantees and protects human life from the time of its conception, as well as the integrity and security of the individual.".

HOLY SEE

Upon ratification

Reservation

The Holy See, in conformity with the dispositions of article 51, [ratifies] the Convention on the Rights of the Child with the following reservations:

(a) That it interprets the phrase "Family planning education and services" in article 24.2 to mean only those methods of family planning which it considers morally acceptable, that is, the natural methods of family planning;

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* See footnote contained in Chapter I, page ...

(b) That it interprets the articles of the Convention in a way which safeguards the primary and inalienable rights of parents, in particular in so far as these rights concern education (articles 13 and 28), religion (article 14), association with others (article 15) and privacy (article 16);

(c) That the application of the Convention be compatible in practice with the particular nature of the Vatican City State and of the sources of its objective law (art. 1, Law of 7 June 1929, n. 11) and, in consideration of its limited extent, with its legislation in the matters of citizenship, access and residence.

Declaration

The Holy See regards the present Convention as a proper and laudable instrument aimed at protecting the rights and interest of children, who are "that precious treasure given to each generation as a challenge to its wisdom and humanity" (Pope John Paul II, 26 April 1984).

The Holy See recognizes that the Convention represents an enactment of principles previously adopted by the United Nations and, once effective as a ratified instrument, will safeguard the rights of the child before as well as after birth, as expressly affirmed in the Declaration of the Rights of the Child (General Assembly resolution 1386 (XIV) of 20 November 1959) and restated in the ninth preambular paragraph of the Convention. The Holy See remains confident that the ninth preambular paragraph will serve as the perspective through which the rest of the convention will be interpreted, in conformity with article 31 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties of 23 May 1969.

By acceding to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Holy See intends to give renewed expression to its constant concern for the well-being of children and families. In consideration of its singular nature and position, the Holy See, in acceding to this Convention, does not intend to prescind in any way from its specific mission which is of a religious and moral character.

INDONESIA

Upon ratification

The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia guarantees the fundamental rights of the child irrespective of its sex, ethnic origin or race. The Constitution prescribes those rights to be implemented by national laws and regulations.

The ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child by the Republic of Indonesia does not imply the acceptance of obligations going beyond the constitutional limits nor the acceptance of any obligation to introduce any right beyond those prescribed under the Constitution.

With reference to the provisions of articles 1, 14, 16, 17, 21, 22 and 29 of this Convention, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia declares that it will apply these articles in conformity with its Constitution.

IRELAND

Upon signature

Ireland reserves the right to make, when ratifying the Convention, such declarations or reservations as it may consider necessary.

JORDAN

Upon ratification

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan expresses its reservation and does not consider itself bound by articles 14, 20 and 21 of the Convention, which grant the child the right to freedom of choice of religion and concern the question of adoption, since they are at variance with the precepts of the tolerant Islamic Shariah.

KUWAIT

Upon signature

[Kuwait expresses] reservations on all provisions of the Convention that are incompatible with the laws of Islamic Shariah and the local statutes in effect.

MALDIVES

Upon signature

Since the Islamic Shariah is one of the fundamental sources of Maldivian Law and since Islamic Shariah does not include the system of adoption among the ways and means for the protection and care of children contained in Shariah, the Government of the Republic of Maldives expresses its reservations with respect to all the clauses and provisions relating to adoption in the said Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The Government of the Republic of Maldives expresses its reservation to paragraph 1 of article 14 of the said Convention on the Rights of the Child, since the Constitution and the laws of the Republic of Maldives stipulate that all Maldivians should be Muslims.

MALI

Upon ratification

The Government of the Republic of Mali declares that, in view of the provisions of the Mali Family Code, there is no reason to apply article 16 of the Convention.

MALTA

Upon ratification

Article 26 - The Government of Malta is bound by the obligations arising out of this article to the extent of present social security legislation.

MAURITANIA

Upon signature

In signing this important Convention, the Islamic Republic of Mauritania is making reservations to articles or provisions which may be contrary to the beliefs and values of Islam, the religion of the Mauritanian people and State.

MAURITIUS

Upon accession

The Government of Mauritius, having considered the Convention on the Rights of the Child hereby accedes to it with express reservation with regard to article 22 of the said Convention.

MYANMAR

Upon accession

Article 15

The Union of Myanmar interprets the expression "the law" in article 15, paragraph 2, to mean the laws, as well as the decrees and executive orders having the force of law, which are for the time being in force in the Union of Myanmar.

The Union of Myanmar understands that such restrictions on freedom of association and freedom of peaceful assembly imposed in conformity with the said laws, decrees and executive orders as are required by the exigencies of the situation obtaining in the Union of Myanmar are permissible under article 15, paragraph 2.

The Union of Myanmar interprets the expression "national security" in the same paragraph as encompassing the supreme national interest, namely, the non-disintegration of the Union, the non-distintegration of national solidarity and the perpetuation of national sovereignty, which constitute the paramount national causes of the Union of Myanmar.

Article 37

The Union of Myanmar accepts in principle the provisions of article 37 as they are in consonance with its laws, rules, regulations, procedures and practice as well as with its traditional, cultural and religious values. However, having regard to the exigencies of the situation obtaining in the country at present, the Union of Myanmar states as follows:

Nothing contained in article 37 shall prevent, or be construed as preventing, the Government of the Union of Myanmar from assuming or exercising, in conformity with the laws for the time being in force in the country and the procedures established thereunder, such powers as are required by the exigencies of the situation for the preservation and strengthening of the rule of law, the maintenance of public order (ordre public) and, in particular, the protection of the supreme national interest, namely, the non-disintegration of the Union, the non-disintegration of national solidarity and the perpetuation of national sovereignty, which constitute the paramount national causes of the Union of Myanmar.

Such powers shall include the powers of arrest, detention, imprisonment, exclusion, interrogation, enquiry and investigation.

NORWAY

Upon ratification

The instrument of ratification by the Government of Norway contains a reservation in respect of article 40, paragraph 2 (b), (v), in accordance with article 51, paragraph 1, of the Convention.

PAKISTAN

Upon signature and confirmed upon ratification

The provisions of the Convention shall be interpreted in the light of the principle of Islamic laws and values.

POLAND

Upon ratification

Reservations

In ratifying the Convention on the Rights of the Child, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 20 November 1989, the Republic of Poland, in accordance with the provision contained in article 51, paragraph 1, of the Convention, registers the following reservations:

- With respect to article 7 of the Convention, the Republic of Poland stipulates that the right of an adopted child to know its natural parents shall be subject to the limitations imposed by binding legal arrangements that enable adoptive parents to maintain the confidentiality of the child's origin;

- The law of the Republic of Poland shall determine the age from which call-up to military or similar service and participation in military operations are permissible. That age limit may not be lower than the age limit set out in article 38 of the Convention.

Declarations

- The Republic of Poland considers that a child's rights as defined in the Convention, in particular the rights defined in articles 12 to 16, shall be exercised with respect for parental authority, in accordance with Polish customs and traditions regarding the place of the child within and outside the family;

- With respect to article 24, paragraph 2 (f), of the Convention, the Republic of Poland considers that family planning and education services for parents should be in keeping with the principles of morality.

SPAIN

Upon ratification

Spain understands that article 21, paragraph (d), of the Convention may never be construed to permit financial benefits other than those needed to cover strictly necessary expenditure which may have arisen from the adoption of children residing in another country.

Spain, wishing to make common cause with those States and humanitarian organizations which have manifested their disagreement with the contents of article 38, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Convention, also wishes to express its disagreement with the age limit fixed therein and to declare that the said limit appears insufficient, by permitting the recruitment and participation in armed conflict of children having attained the age of 15 years.

TURKEY

Upon signature

The Republic of Turkey reserves the right to interpret and apply the provisions of articles 17, 29 and 30 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child according to the latter and the spirit of the Constitution of the Republic of Turkey and those of the Treaty of Lausanne of 24 July 1923.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

Upon signature

The United Kingdom reserves the right to formulate, upon ratifying the Convention, any reservations or interpretative declarations which it might consider necessary.

URUGUAY

Upon signature

On signing this Convention, Uruguay, reaffirms the right to make reservations upon ratification, if it considers it appropriate.

Upon ratification

With reference to the Declaration submitted on the occasion of the signing, on 26 January 1990, of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, adopted by that Government on 6 December 1989, the Government of the Eastern Republic of Uruguay affirms, in regard to the provisions of article 38, paragraphs 2 and 3, that in accordance with Uruguayan law it would have been desirable for the lower age limit for taking a direct part in hostilities in the event of an armed conflict to be set at 18 years instead of 15 years as provided in the Convention.

Furthermore, the Government of Uruguay declares that, in the exercise of its sovereign will, it will not authorize any persons under its jurisdiction who have not attained the age of 18 years to take a direct part in hostilities and will not under any circumstances recruit persons who have not attained the age of 18 years.

VENEZUELA

Upon ratification

Article 21 (b):

The Government of Venezuela understands this provision as referring to international adoption and in no circumstnaces to placement in a foster home outside the country. It is also its view that the provision cannot be interpreted to the detriment of the State's obligation to ensure due protection of the child.

Article 21 (d):

The Government of Venezuela takes the position that neither the adoption nor the placement of children should in any circumstances result in financial gain for those in any way involved in it.

Article 30:

The Government of Venezuela takes the position that this article must be interpreted as a case in which article 2 of the Convention applies.

YUGOSLAVIA

Upon ratification

The competent authorities (ward authorities) of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia may, under article 9, paragraph 1, of the Convention, make decisions to deprive parents of their right to raise their children and give them an upbringing without prior judicial determination in accordance with the internal legislation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

B. Objections to reservations and declarations

CZECH AND SLOVAK FEDERAL REPUBLIC

[3 June 1991]

The Government of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic takes an objection to the reservations entered by the Government of the State of Kuwait to the Convention of the Rights of the Child as these reservations are incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention. In the opinion of the Czechoslovak Government the said reservations are in contradiction to the generally recognized principle of international law according to which a State cannot invoke the provisions of its own internal law as justification for its failure to perform a treaty obligation. Therefore, the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic does not recognize these reservations as valid.

Index

Articles of the Convention	States parties which have made reservations or declarations
1	Argentina, Guatemala, Indonesia
2	Bahamas
6	France
7	Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, Poland
9	Yugoslavia, Poland
12	Poland
13	Holy See, Poland
14	Bangladesh, Holy See, Indonesia, Jordan, Maldives, Poland
15	Holy See, Myanmar, Poland
16	Holy See, Indonesia, Mali, Poland
17	Indonesia
20	Egypt, Jordan
21	Argentina, Bangladesh, Egypt, Indonesia, Jordan, Spain, Venezuela
22	Indonesia, Mauritius
24	Argentina, Ecuador, Holy See, Poland
26	Malta
28	Holy See
29	Indonesia
30	France, Venezuela
37	Australia, Myanmar
38	Argentina, Colombia, Ecuador, Poland, Spain, Uruguay
40	Denmark, France, Norway